NEW YORK HERALD BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. I ROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

RECADWAY THEATRE-THE EXILES. PARK THEATRE-OUR SACHKLOUS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-SNGLISH OPERA THEATRE COMIQUE -A CELEBRATED HARD CASE FIFTH AVENUE HALL -HETLER'S WONDERS WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLOMACY UNION SQUARE THEATRE-A CELEBRATED CASE. GILMORE'S GARDEN-GREAT LONDON CINCUS. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-UNCLE TOR'S CABIN NEW YORK AQUARIUM - BRONCHO HORSES. BOWERY THEATRE-LISPER. BOOTH'S THEATRE-FAUS NIBLO'S GARDEN - CRAIGA DROUL STANDARD THEATRE-FANCHOS OLYMPIC THEATRE-UNCLE TON'S CABIN. EGYPFIAN HALL-VARIETY.

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS-THE FUNNY BABIES. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRA-STRUCK OIL

QUINTUPLE SHEET. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they he handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are hat the weather in New York and its cicinity to-day will be cloudy and scarmer, with rain and increasing easterly to southerly winds. To-morrow it will be cloudy and somewhat cooler, with rain, followed by colder and gradually elearing weather.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was active and strong. Gold opened at 1013g and closed at 10134. Government bonds were firm, States dull and railroads higher. Money on call was easy at 41 a 5 per cent and became very active at the close, advancing to 7

JOHN BULL has ordered a regiment home from Canada. Is there going to be a war anywhere !

THE STATE DEPARTMENT has information that there is a chance for a limited trade with Ceylon. Quite limited.

IN WILKESBARRE, Pa., yesterday a procession one mile in length protested against the new tariff. They had better be at work.

A COMMITTEE of the Senate Las determined to make the Union Pacific pro rate with the branch lines. But what will Congress do, is the ques-

WASHINGTON does not propose to be counted out in the execution business. She has determined to hang one of her colored patriots next month.

Making Claims against the Dutch govern ment, according to our Minister at the Hague, is about as sensible as hunting for the treasures of

THE FIFTY-THIRD annual exhibition of the Academy of Design begins next Thursday. An advance peep at its treasures may be had on another page.

THE GENERAL resumption of work in the roal regions will be a good thing for the poor miners, but under the rules of the monopolists it will make no difference to consumers.

THE SECOND AVENUE HORSE CAR LINE, which promised to reduce its fare to Harlem from six to five cents, has so far failed to keen its word.

This is neither good policy nor good faith. ALL Hope of the formation of a rowing assoemtion by the New England colleges this year must be abandened. At the Springfield meeting vesterday only one college was represented.

Long Branch's summer residents and visitors will be interested in the report of Justice Pitcher's trial, which was begun yesterday. The reading of the charges against the accused occupied most of the session of the Board. They serve to show the grievances under which the respectable and law-abiding citizens of that place suffer, and for which they are striving to find a remedy. Justice Pitcher plends not guilty.

THE QUEENS COUNTY HUNT is rapidly growing in popularity, and may be said to have become one of the institutions of Long Island. At the meeting vesterday a large number of the sturdy proprietors of the .o.l joined the club and rode over their own fields as they never rode before. The meeting was the largest and most success ful of the senson.

THE DOGS ARE LOOSE AGAIN.-There is a dog license ordinance in existence providing that all dogs on the streets shall be led by string, but if there was ever a pretence of en-forcing this clause it has long since been abandoned. The city has derived a handsome revsome from the dog tax, and the proper authorities should see that the conditions on which licenses were granted to keep the animals within the city limits are observed. At present licensed and unlicensed dogs are free to roam about and bite as they please.

THE WEATHER.-The elongated depression that extended from Munitoba to the Gult has new contracted around a centre moving through the Ohio Valley, with rain on its eastern and snow on its northern and northwestern margins. The winds are brisk to moderate, and are from the enstward over the lake region and from the north and northwest beyond the Mississippi River. Strong westerly winds prevail over the Southern States, where the pressure continues relatively low. The temperature has risen in the northwestern and central valley regions, but has failen elsewhere more or less. The low barometer that passed off the coast on Friday has ceased to influence the wind currents in the Middle States, but causes strong northerly winds in the eastern districts. Cloudiness generally prevails, except in New Brunswick and on the coast of Maine, and over small areas in the West and Southwest. The weather in New York and its vicinity to day will be cloudy and warmer, with rain and increasing easterly to southerly winds. morrow it will be cloudy and somewhat cooler, with rain, followed by colder and gradually

Improvement of the Harlem River. It is unnecessary to repeat the descriptions given from time to time by the HERALD of the many natural advantages possessed by New York as a great commercial centre. Every important improvement that has been projected in connection with the metropolis and port has brought prominently into notice many facts bearing on the subject of our superior location, with its ample water areas, deep and navigable channels and easy access to the ocean. Everybody who has any knowledge of the situation of New York Bay and Harbor on the Atlantic seaboard admits their unrivalled natural capacity for the development of the grandest commercial enterprises and purposes, and the fact that despite of the comparative slowness of our people to seize on and utilize the advantages within their reach trade has been attracted to New York in a proportion so far beyond what has come to other Atlantic ports is proof that even in the face of artificial difficulties its natural centre is here. The chief obstacles to a more rapid development of our trade interests are created by the very defective arrangement of the material facilities for conducting it with economy. It is true an extensive water line, with docks and piers, fronts the business portions of the city. Direct approach to this is unobstructed and the largest ocean steamers can discharge their cargoes on the wharves. But these are mainly old and defective and do not afford the needed accommodation for freight, except on sections of the water front distant from the railroad termini, where the freight must of necessity arrive for transportation inland or exportation abroad. The reason for this is as old as the city itself. New York commerce existed before the railroads and the latter were forced to terminate where they have because of conditions that had no relation to commercial interests, but were entirely local. To overcome the difficulties thus created should be the aim of all who labor to maintain and advance the commercial supremacy of New York.

One of the most effective means of accom plishing this object is the establishment of a complete and unbroken line of water communication around the city. As we cannot bridge the space between the railroad termini and the docks in New York city by extending the railroads to the present available dock and pier lines, the next thing to be done is to carry the docks to the railroads, or at least as near them as possible. It is not difficult to accomplish this on the Hudson River front, but it is not altogether desirable to do so for many reasons, at least not until the necessities of special branches of trade demand it. A far more important interest can be served by carrying out what is known as the "Harlem River improvement" or the connection of the waters of the East River and the Sound with those of the Hudson by means of a wide, deep and navigable channel, following the line of the Harlem River from its mouth at Randall's Island to the entrance of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. By this improvement the water communication around the city would be completed so that vessels or lighters could reach any point from the Lower Bay and the Sound and land their freight on wharves directly connected with the railroads. At the present time several of our trunk lines converging on New York cross the line of the proposed Harlem River improvement, but their termini in this city are considerably removed from the available dock and pier front. A and the storage and extra handling of freight that becomes necessary from the depots to the piers, which must be added to the cost of the goods exported or imported. This extra expense weighs heavily against the trade of New York by rendering the handling of freight very expensive as compared with that in other ports. Undoubtedly additional lines of railroad will in time enter the city from the northward, as the great system of roads embracing all the North, West and South becomes extended. It is before these are built that we must prepare for them by improving the communications with the sites of their probable ter-Many plans have been discussed from

Harlem River, but all have been based on the opening of a deep and navigable channel from the East River to the Hudson, the differences being only in questions of detail. The surveys of the United States Corps of Engineers, conducted by General Newton, and by the Department of Parks, have furnished all the necessary data for reliable estimates of the cost of the undertaking. The estimate prepared by General Newton and published with his report on the scheme is a very moderate one considering the magnitude of the work and the importance of its results to the commerce of the port as well as the sanitary condition of the northern sections of the city. The expenditure of two millions of dollars would be, indeed, a very remunerative investment of public money if it would give us, as promised by General Newton, a ship canal three hundred and fifty feet wide and fifteen feet deep from Port Morris to Spuyten Dayvil bridge and the opening of a new line of communication for vessels between Long Island Sound and the Hudson, following the line of the Harlem River. A shorter but probably not a less costly route might be selected, but the main thing is to get the improvement in any practical shape. Outside the question of the commercial advantages to be gained are many others of very great importance. But as they would be mainly local we will not discuss them just now. We must consider that the work relates to the broadest interests of the port, and that it must be carried out with reference to the city and its surroundings, and not to any particular section. It is essentially national in many of its aspects, and as such should receive the liberal support of Congress. New York contributes such a large proportion of the revenue that any expenditures calculated to develop her trade must give a proportionate return to the nation.

time to time for this improvement of the

With regard to the uptown improvements

plans for improving the Harlem River. As the value of the new channel will depend on its being entirely clear of obstructions it is to be hoped that the proposed bridging of the river at several points will not be permitted to be carried out so as to interfere with navigation. The fine but somewhat unnecessary High Bridge already presents a serious obstacle to the opening of a ship canal. It was designed to carry the Croton water into New York, and without any regard to the possible opening of the Harlem River for large vessels. A want of foresight has, therefore, created something like an engineering problem in connection with the proposed improvement. Its solution is, of course, not difficult, but it may prove expensive. We cite the case to show that the realization of ill considered projects may mar or at least limit great improvements, and that the utmost care should be taken to guard against the erection of other structures that can in any way interfere with the navigability of a ship canal via the Harlem River. Wherever tunnels under the river can be excavated with advantage and at not too great a cost they should be preferred to bridges. Whatever changes are necessary in the details of the plans should not be made at the expense of free navigation, which is the great object of the proposed improvement. The interest now centred in this work should not be allowed to decrease, but every effort be directed to securing its early completion. New York has undertaken many great works that reflect the highest credit on her people, but none can excel in importance to her most vital interests that of opening the Harlem River from the Sound to the Hudson. The advocacy of the scheme from a national standpoint by New York representatives in Congress is a hopeful sign that it will soon receive the practical support it deserves. The bills introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives by Senator Conkling and Mr. Willis respectively for an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars to commence the improvement of the Harlem River on General Newton's plan are regarded with favor, but action on the House bill is delayed pending the consideration of that in the Senate. It is claimed, as our despatches state, that the appropriation asked for is too large in view of the demand for another to continue the Hell Gate operations. But this plea is based on a very narrow view of the merit of both undertakings. The opposition to an appropriation for a local improvement in New York Harbor, which might have been expected to come from the West, has been in this case entirely sus pended. The people of the interior States properly recognize in the work proposed one that must bring them many advantages by facilitating the shipments of treight, as well as shortening the time of transit. It is, therefore, the duty of Congress to encourage the prosecution of the Harlem River improvement without any further delay, as the interests to be benefited are those of the whole country.

Sitting Bull at Stamboul. A correspondent, whose brief letter we print elsewhere, suggests that the English government should hire Sitting Bull and his braves to fight the Cossacks. We heartily approve of this suggestion, and hope Her Britannic Majesty will avail herself of it. There need not be any qualms of conscience about it. The elder Pitt vast expense is entailed for trucking thought that the employment of red men atrocious and barbarous, but the British used them for all that. The Sioux warriors shoot and scalp their victims just as the Indian allies of the British a century ago tomahawked and scalped the Americans. The sentiment which then sustained the use of the red savage has not quite died out. The bashi-bazouks. who did such thorough work upon the wounded Russians and Bulgarian villagers, were petted by quite a large section of the British people during the late war. But the bashi-bazouks are pretty well used up and will not do to count on for much service just now. Here, then, is a chance, The Sioux Indian is not only cruel, but brave. It would be a very pretty thing to set Sitting Bull to fight a Cossack, and ten thousand Sitting Bulls against ten thousand Cossacks would make a combat at once so effective and picturesque that the special correspondents would never weary of describing it. It would give a much needed variety to yellow-covered literature and would make the fortunes of a dozen playwrights. Besides, we can spare Sitting Bull and his warriors. Let the great Sloux chieftain be sounded on this point by all

The Day of Fools. To-morrow is the day set apart for being funny of set purpose. People are expected on the 1st of April to laugh at affronts and tricks which would be legitimate occasion in the year. It is not set down that spontaneous good humor should be the gift of everybody, and hence it is that the majority of people when they undertake to be droll use very crude methods. They construct jokes of which it is very hard to see the fun. If they are at the expense of others the abnormal jokers are satisfied. This is the only shape in which a serious people like the Americans can enter as a body into funmaking. You cannot induce them to make fools of themselves, like the Neapolitans or the Romans, but give everybody a chance at his neighbor and the result of universal tomfoolery will be reached just the same. The runaway ring at the door bell, the tempting stovepipe hat on the sidewalk with its toesplitting brick, the newspaper pinned to a stately person's coat tails, the street arab's pretence of stealing a fat man's handkerchief. are all in this line. We violate no confidence in saying that these things will be done to-morrow, because they have been done so often before, but the new efforts to be made in the same direction we studiously conceal. If President Hayes was to send in a civil service reform projected by the Department of Parks the message nobody would believe in it, so we

such of these that can affect in any way the | are, however, so many things which can be done that will take people off their guard that we hesitate to begin the catalogue, There is no man so liable to having a joke successfully played on him as the one who thinks he knows everything, and as this is an age filled with a belief in its omniscience and its imperviousness to illusions, it should produce at need a plentiful crop of April fools.

> The European Crisis. Although the case is not yet clear as to

the immediate likelihood of hostile move-

ments the correspondence published in London clears up decidedly the character of the position taken by England in those final stipulations which defeated the project of a congress of the great Powers. Russia declared positively that she "could only accept discussion of those points of the treaty affecting European interests." This seems to have been satisfactory to all but England; and why did she find fault with it and make a further demand? Simply because she was not caring for European interests, but for her own. She desired the Congress that it might discuss British interests-not those of Europe. It had a fine air to declare that she was the defender of the sanctity of treaties and wished to protect Europe against Russian aggression; but when the point was made clear it was evident that she wished to limit Russian aggression only in the interest of English aggression. Her own interests were infringed and she naturally sought to protect them and to assume at the same time the virtuous attitude of one who was protecting Europe. This point is now apparently-clear in all the European Cabinets-that while England denounced with lofty indignation the prosecution of Russian plans she thought the world ought to stop Russia in order to give an opportunity for the prosecution of English plans. None of the Powers would go out of their way to assist Russia so far as her purposes were selfish, and neither, apparently, will they distress themselves on England's account for the same reason. This, therefore, will not help her cause at Vienna. Austria was satisfied with Russia's demand, because her interests were those of Europe-a permanent, satisfactory and non-Russian settlement of the Danube countries; but she will not give the life of a single soldier to help defend England's interest, and the hope to make her England's ally will fail. All the statements about Ignatieff's failure at Vienna come from London correspondents, and probably express the predilections rather than the knowledge of the writers. But if Count Andrassy is tempted by England's propositions his Ministry will not survive a warlike decision.

Pope Leo's Policy.

The allocution delivered in the Consistory on Thursday last by Pope Leo-reaches us in the form of an abstract, with comments made by the Roman correspondent of the London Times, and fully confirms our view of the determination of His Holiness to be a religious Pope in the administrative sense of the term. He takes the political situation as he finds it, and if he can ease the relations between Catholics and their rulers in the countries where Catholicity has been the centre of a political movement more or less hostile to the State he will be satisfied. By ceasing to give forth the cry of the martyr he will put the Catholics all over the world in better temper and will rely upon this to make the governments less harsh to and less suspicious of their citizens who have looked Romeward when they wanted to look heavenward. We do not completely share the views of the correspondent that Pope Leo will shelve the dogma of infallibility. Inviting the counsel of the Sacred College is no more than putting in words what the late Pope did in fact. To our mind it simply shows that Leo XIII. will not endeavor to make the dogma an excuse for the wild things that have been said about it. His decision on any religious question, he seeks to intimate, will be none the less infallible for having been approved before hand by the oldest and wisest priests of the Catholic Church. It is infallibility made

Knight Errantry and Hydrophobia

One of the luxuries that few communities can possess in this material and commercial age is a knight errant; yet it would not be difficult to show that a knight errant is an excellent and valuable possession. How often, indeed, does the sympathetic person find reason to wish that the daily events might be judged rather on the honest standard of Quixote than in accordance with the practical views of our prosaic time. Ordinarily this would be a ridiculous aspiration, and yet not always. Here is this Brooklyn story of an outrage done in murdering a poor woman's pet. With the perversity born of too much whiskey a man. perhaps not worse than others when he is sober, teases a poor little dog and it snaps at him. Terrible crime this on the part of for anger and expletives on any other day the dog that only the forfeiture of its life can purge. In his rage the man gets a hatchet and with violent circumstances of pursuit and capture slaughters the small beast whose life is precious only to a mistress too feeble to defend it. It is evident that everyday low has no standards by which to measure this offence and ordinary life no machinery by which to enforce the penalty that common indignation would like to see applied. If there were a knight errant here on his stout charger, poking his long lance into the merits of this case, and with his ready determination on the sentiment of instice and not on the husks of justice that are found in the statutes, we feel that it would fill the bill. And there is! there is! Behold, he rides upon the scene, and on his ample shield we descry the legend, "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." It was a dog that was slain, and dogs are recognized members of our social system and are protected by our laws. This is a case in which the public may be congratulated upon the possession of Mr. Bergh and his law. May no Brooklyn jury of evil instincts come between his noble vengeance and the culprit! But this is not the

Bergh. Another will be found in the proposition made by a correspondent, who proposes to deposit what Solon Shingle would call a great deal of money, which shall go into the treasury of the Society for the P. C. A. contingently on the result of a certain experiment, This correspondent is apparently indignant at Mr. Bergh's incredulity in regard to hydrophobia. We have sometimes been indignant on that point ourselves, and we know how he feels. He proposes that Mr. Bergh shall consent to be inoculated with the virus from a rabid animal, and that if he is not hydrophobic in six months the money shall go to the society, otherwise to the depositor. That "otherwise" presents a possibility which we refuse to contemplate. Alas! it is very true what they say in the East-though a guebre should nourish a fire for a thousand years, if he should fall into it for an instant it would burn him. Even in the veins of Mr. Bergh that virus would be fatal. All his gentleness toward the dog, all his chivalric defence of him, his fights in court and his troubles everywhere as the dog's defender, would not change the result. Therefore we are against the experiment—that is to say, against making it on Mr. Bergh. We cannot afford to lose. But it is a good experiment-to be made on some one else. We suggest that it be made on an Alderman or on a Tammany Suchem or on some member of the State Legislature. These are all persens of great prominence and dignity, any one of whom we can well spare; but our knight errant shall not be appropriated in

The Quintuple Herald-What Next ! The HERALD is once more called on to ap-

pear in quintuple form, owing to the press-

that way.

ure of advertisements, which to-day fill seventy-eight out of one hundred and twenty columns. Calling heavily as this does upon our mechanical resources, we are happy to have made such provision for the extra strain that the work of putting this enormous mass of matter into type, printing and issaing it within the limited time at our disposal is accomplished with the precision of any smaller number of the HERALD. Our fellow laborers in this mechanical field have naturally interested themselves in the details of this work of publishing quintuple sheets, and our exchanges contain many curious calculations based on the amount of composition it entails in a single night. To the unpractised in such matters, and, indeed, to many familiar with the art of printing, it may seem startling that the type "set up" in one quintuple issue of the HERALD represents the type in two octavo volumes of three hundred and thirty-three pages each, but it can be easily demonstrated. In fact, the work done represents more than this, for in two such books the work would be on a straight line, as it were. It would be a very easy matter to issue a quintuple pal I if it could be given to the printers in the exact order in which it was to appear; but when, instead, advertisements of fifty or sixty kinds come pouring in; when news from all parts and of all kinds, from ship news to court news, from finance to fine arts, from local news to cable news, from religious news to horse races, the small item and the long article, "copy" in every conceivable shape and in every imaginable order of arrival have to be dealt with, classified and put in their proper places, in the pages, the labor is increased to an extent which only the highly trained journalist can appreciate, and which the ordinary book printer, not to speak of the general public, cannot imagine. We have, or course, here only referred to the printers' part of the work. Astonishing, however, as this has proved to those who have examined it most minutely, we may say that further demands upon our space will be cheerfully met by increased efforts, and if, in order to give all the news, we are compelled to print a sextuple sheet, even that will be done. Further than this it is not necessary to promise at present.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Pennsylvania has finished planting Molly Magnire

A man may be as easy as an old shoe, but he cannot be expected to look after all the wornout shoestrings The men called college professors who lecture about poetry are usually those who least understand what a poet is talking about.

Evening Telegram:- "The city will be overrup with green parrots, yellow canary birds and Maltese catwhen Stowart's Hotel is ready for occupation.

The democratic Congressmen wish to bridg back the Capitol to the beauties of the days of Thomas Jeffer. son. Then they ought to plant some bramble bushe

The Bishop of Sasketchewan left Winnipeg vestor day for England to raise funds to endow a training college and other church institutions in the North west of America.

Robert C. Bancroft, Chief of Police of Nowburg, he just been removed from office by the slayor after an investigation on a charge of neglect to pay to the city The remains of Mark Hopkins, Troasurer of th Central Pacific Ratiroad Company, who died at Fort Yuma, where he had gone for his health, have been sent to San Francisco, where the funeral will take

place Monday. Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald :- "On Sunday, while the Baptist congregation were holding service in Union Hall, some sneak third stole from one of the dressing rooms a box of cigars and a case of soda water tha had been icit over from the ball of the Dauntless Base ball Club of the previous evening."

The gushing correspondents from Washington are

saying to their papers all over the country that Washington, with its elegant streets, has become the most beautiful city in the country. It surpasses Cicveland and Savanuah. Yet we heard only a little while ago that Governor Shepherd had not made Washington beautiful.

Chicago Tribune (despatch from St. Louis) :-- Joh W. Butler, at one time a very promising young jour-nalist of this city, was found dead in his bed this morning at No. 201 North Sixth street. The decoased torsook a life of conviviality last week and donner the bige ribbon. His doctor advised him to taper off, but he inested upon total abstinence. The sudden connge of system broke Butler down, and apoplexy finished the work at some time during last night."

Hon George W. McCreary, Secretary of War, and tamily arrived at Norfolk yesterday morning on the steamer Lady of the Lake from Washington. The large naval tug Snowdrop was in waiting and at once took the distinguished party on board and steamed over to the United States receiving ship Franklin, where they are domiciled as the special guests of Captain J. H. Gillis, an old friend of Secretary McCreary. A salute of seventeen guns and the usua official contesses were tendered by Commodore Creighton, the naval commandant. The visit of the Secretary is purely of a private character and ingravest consideration should be given to hope he won't; it is too old a joke. There only case before us with regard to Mr. duties. He will return to the capital on Tuesday.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL-RICE-KNOX CONCERT. Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox made her first appearant in New York, since her return from Europe, evening, at Steinway Hall. The house was filled with a friendly audience, which carried its appreciation to the extent of unlimited encores and plenty of flowers. Mrs. Rice-Knox is a New York lady who has been studying abroad for the past four years, and while her voice shows the good effects of foreign training it also exhibits the bad effects of a little too much training, for it has suffered somewhat from a forcing process. Mrs. Rice-Knex's voice is a decided contraite, but she has clear and pure high notes as contraito, but she has clear and pure high notes as well as strong and rich low notes, and her middle register is agreeable. Her stage presence is propossessing, and she at once found favor with her audience and was fouldy applicated. She gave her hearrest ample opportunity to judge of her capabilities for sne appeared six times upon the programme beside answering numerous encores. We are inclined to think that she appeared to the best advantage in the duet from "Trovatore" sing with Mertheott. Here she displayed dramatic qualities that made a most favorable impression. Mrs. Ricethot and contrained the prosession of a melodious voice of considerable compass, and she will be sure of a warm welcome whenever she appears in New York. She was assisted by Mrs. Imogen Brown, Miss Alice Hosmer, Mr. Leon Bertheot, Mr. A. E. Stockard, Mr. Ferdinand Dulcken and Mr. James Caulifield, who are pleasantly known to New York audiences.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. A dime sacred concert at the Cooper Iquitute to

"Craigha Dhoui" is still the reigning sensation at

The "Evangeline" opera troupe leave for San Fran cisco to-night. The new American Museum continues to add to its

list of curiosities and attractions. The usual Sunday night concert of Downing's Ninth Regiment Band will take place this evening at the

Grand Opera House,
At the Lyccum Theatre several French coincides are to be reproduced. Among them are "Bobe," "La Grace de D.cu" and "Rose Michel."

Abbey's "Champague and Oysters" combination troupe, having just completed an engagement in New

England, start on a Western tour to-morrow.

The management of the Union Square Theatre have evidently struck a bonance in the 'Calabrated Case. Every night and matinec witnesses a crowded house. "Lispet," Mr. Leonard Grover's new drams, will be presented at the Bowery Theatre to-morrew night, The play is said to have been well received elsowh

produced at Booth's Theatro on Wednesday, April 10. Unusual preparations are said to be making for the House" on the New England circuit, and Mr. Starr

"The Exiles" with the Boston company, will be

Morrissey accompanies a combination that goes Wort, starting at Detroit. The "roubles" at the San Francisco minstrels

during the present week will consist, among other things of "The Two Dromios," Birch and Backus, and "The Funny Babies." The Great Loudon Otreus is apparently in the full

tide of success at Gilmore's Garden. The house has been crowded every evening. This week a change in the programme is announced. The variety performances at Tony Paster's are

among the best of the kind in the country. Good artists in their respective lines are chosen, and large and respectable audiences are the result. A grand complimentary benefit is soon to be ten-The "Celebrated Hard Case" still holds the boards, and is nightly received with roars of merriment.

A celebrated troupe of Japanese, who have made the tour of Europe, will give their first performance in this city at the Aquarium to-morrow. Their feats counist of novel acrobatic and magical performances, butterfly fanning, top spinning, balancing, &c., and

are described in remaarkable.

At the Broadway Theatre Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's adaptation of "The Exiles" continues to draw fair houses, but the last nights are announced. The company will probably perform the play in other cities. One combination, under the management of Mr. Daff, will present it to the people of Chicago this

wook.

Robert Heller to-morrow commences a new programme, which promises to eclipse in point of nd mystery all the marvels that have gone before In the first part he does six tricks, which he calls "necromantic wonders," and in the second he lilus-trates in a novel way the story of "Blue Beard." The latter is filled with grotesque and diobolical puns, the like of which has probably never been heard in New

York. At the Aquarium an amusing and interesting feature has been introduced in the shape of a mechanism which illustrates the manner in which beginners are back. The machine and experiments connected with it are well worth seeing. More chimpansees are com-

The choir of St. Stephen's Church, Fast Twentyeighth street, has been adding to its musical value within the past few months. Much attention is paid to the rendering of the great works of Mozart and Rossini. The musical services to-day will be impressive. Mozart's mass, No. 2, and Rossini's "stabat" will be performed in the morning, and at vespers Corini's psaims and Haydn's "Stabat.

The Arion Society last night gave a fine concert at their rooms in St. Mark's place, under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, accompanied by an orchestra of forty pieces and assisted by Miss May Moss, soprano; Max Pinner, planist; H. A. Bischoff, tener, and F. Parmerty baritons. The attendance was large. The selections were from Beethoven, Schubert, tein, Abt, Brahms, Ritter, Mendelssonn, Lisst and

To-morrow night the feature at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will be the revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard, the original St. Clair and Topsy, head the list of dramatic talent. The colored supernumeraries embrace a number of negroes especially selected to represent Southern plantation life Among the promised nevelties here is a Virginia break down.

The varied programme offered by Mr. Negendorff's Germania Theatre Company last week proved quite successiui. "Von Sieben die Haeslichste" was the most interesting. During this week the performances will comprise for to-morrow and Friday evenings
"Hissemans Toechter;" for Tuesday, "Auf Eigenes Fuesson;" Wednesday, benefit of Miss Borroy, and Thursday, "Narcisso," and Saturday, representation in aid of the German Ladies' Union, "Das Stiftungs-

Mesara, Shook & Palmer have obtained possession of the stage of the Brooklyn Park Theatre weeks, and will present there to-morrow pight the play of "Struck Oil," with the same cast which appeared at the Union Square. "The Chinese Ques ion" will close the performance. Miss Maggie Moore and Mr. J. C. Williamson will have the receipts of the house on Friday evening as a special benefit, Another of the successes of the Union Square will be reproduced at the New Park on Monday, April 8.

A season of English opera begins to-morrow night at the Grand Opera House, in which will appear as prima donuas Miss Louise Oliver, Miss Sall diss Adelaide Randall and Mme. Aona Granger Dow. Messra Eugene Clarke and Charles Lang are the tenors, Messrs. Vincent Hogan and A. E. Stoddar the baritones and Mr. Stanley Fitch the basse. The first opera presented will be the "Bahemian Giri," which is said to be handsomely mounted and well re-hearsed. The chorus will number over thirty must

To-morrow night "Diplomacy"—the English version of M. Surdou's "Dora" -which has attained such exceptional success at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, will be presented at Wallack's, and playgoers are expecting from it a rare treat. The cast em races Mesers. Lester Wallack, H. J. Montague, Fred. erick Robinson, W. R. Floyd, N. J. Shannou and Misses Rose Coghian, Mando Granger, Sara Stevens, Pearl Eytinge and Mme. Ponisi. The scenery is said to be remarkably beautiful, having been prepared under the artistic direction of Mr. Wallack. The romance. As the name implies the story tavelves play of interest between diplomats—a member of the British Embassy, a Russian official, a spy, a pair of lovers, a trusting wife and a good brother, who stands apart and, like a guardian angel, watches over the